

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Kiima Foods – Self-reliance in food production

Nos. farmers: 20

Hectares: 20

Improvement types

1x	2x	3x	4	5	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b, 1c, 3e	2b, 3a, 5a

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Vegetables			New crop

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? No synthetic fertilizers are being applied but natural pesticides are used e.g. African Marigold.
- ?? Reduction of use of pesticides improved human health of the local population.
- ?? Improved soil erosion and increased fertility.
- ?? One farmer is keeping wild Guinea Fowls integrated with hens (local breed).
- ?? Land has been divided in plots holding mono e.g. coffee, bananas, and intercropping e.g. cabbages with onions.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Organic farming is labour intensive hence family has to put in double efforts.
- ?? Relatively low migration rates outside by elders.
- ?? There are not many changes as regards access to credit of poor groups.
- ?? Increased income levels as money is generated from sales of vegetables.
- ?? Not quite much decrease in financial need.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Improved availability of local food requirements produced using hybrid seeds e.g. tomatoes, cabbages, onion, etc.
- ?? The farmers are better to cope up with the changes on markets and environment. Specific example: planting crops through the year.
- ?? Benefits are people tend to settle on land most of their time.
- ?? Improved human health

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? There has been increase if vegetable production in the one year life of the project so far.

?? Homes participating in the project are using organic manures.
 ?? 20 homes in the sub-county are actively participating in the project.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

- Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital
- Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	soil and water conservation, composting, rotations, multiple cropping and intercropping, use of livestock manures, compost, conservation tillage contour farming, mulches, water conservation, indigenous livestock breed, integrated crop and livestock systems.
Type 2	x	silt traps
Type 3	x	integrated pest management, legumes and green manures, agroforestry,
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	Farmer participation in various stages of work e.g. planning, research, extension training, monitoring and evaluation.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Approaches to problem solving and decision making, length of commitment to project.
 Networking, setting up partnerships.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

National - Lack of support for sustainable agriculture activities, poor transport networks.
 Organizational - Lack of human/financial resources.
 Others - Limited local resources, lack of local labour.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

The Director NGO Forums

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